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secure our lost position in the Government, a

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that the female portion of the population is rapidly increasing in the city of New York and vicinity. In the State of New York at large there were in 1855, 1,727,650 males and 1,738,562 females, making an excess of females of only 10,912; thus showing that the male population largely exceeds the females in the agricultural counties.—*Exchange.*

ally explained by the census tables, which show a corresponding excess of males in the new States. The facility with which young men without families emigrate, while females cannot with propriety go without their parents or friends, will fully account for these disparities.

ANECDOTE OF M. GUIZOT.—The Paris respondent of the *Boston Traveller* relates the following anecdote:

"A few days ago, M. Guizot quitted the *mairie* in the Rue de la Nolle l'Eveque, where he has resided only years he has lived and labored, and he has quitted never to occupy again. His house is on the line of the new boulevard, and runs westerly from the Madeleine, and is to be demolished. The city of Paris gives

country see at Val Richer, and intended to move there altogether, but his daughters, who were married in Paris, have besought him to spend some months here every year, and he has consented. He has taken a house in Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré.

A few days before he quitted London, he was told that he had an old friend, it was the first time they had met since Montebello deserted the Orleans family, to whom he was bound by every tie that can hold a man of honor, and had taken service with Louis lepeulou. He was shown into M. Guizot's dining-room. M. Guizot was standing with his back to the fire-place, his arms crossed. He bowed his head, and thus announced the Duke, but neither pointed to a seat, nor said a word. He looked and acted as if he had seen a marble statue. The Duke was somewhat irritated by this frigid reception, but, being a man of the world, he pretended not to see it, and talked in the strain he was wont to a

"The Duke, little daunted, expressed opinion on the present state of the police, and then *passed over to express an opinion on the subject of the execution*, which he knew was most repugnant to M. Guizot's way of thinking, in hopes of opening to discussion. M. Guizot not only did not speak, but he did not change his position. Annoyed by this reception, the Duke de Montpensier took his hat, and, just as he was going out of the door, said, 'Good morning. You, Monsieur Guizot, are the only person from whom I could expect such a reception. I am going to see the Duke de Broglie.' 'I am sure he will receive me differently.' 'Go, sir,' replied Guizot; 'the Duke de Broglie will tell you that I have been; he will tell you my opinion he has of you!'"

cently delivered a sermon on the above text, which is published in the *Tribune* as an advertisement. In the course of it, the author adverts to the subject of death:

"Death is necessary to make room for countless millions of human beings, who otherwise could have no existence; and thus it is credited with swelling indefinitely the total of human happiness. Again, while a perpetual earthly existence would be the offering of another and probably higher life, it would also be characterized by far less element, dignity, and usefulness, than is a life on earth's surface. Human nature is a

The commonest illustration of this is, that physicians over four years of age reject the discovery of the true theory of the circulation of the blood. Had the earth, instead of being peopled with a succession of young, and hence young, free spirits, been the abode of men who never die, hoary errors would have successfully conspired against all progress; there, indeed, been any to conspire against. Of all the inventions which cluster upon the earth, not one would have been born.

In the opinion of Mr. Smith, the only reason that the earth is not overrun with old fogies because death is down on that sort of people. The moment they approach fogydomy, "trumps them with a spade," and runs into the ground to attend "the diet of worms."

Putnam, a citizen of Buffalo, N. Y., writes from Spain, to the Buffalo *Advertiser*, an interesting letter in regard to the drinking habits of the people:

"A few cents everywhere buy a bottle of wine; its use is universal; there is no meal without it. What is the effect of abundance and this universal use upon the habits of the people? I can only say that I have sought the most intelligent sources of

tion, which has been inquisitive, that drunkenness is not a vice of the country; that excessive drinking of intoxicating liquor is not a habit; that, while there are exceptional cases as a nation, it is one of sobriety. It is true that there is no drunkenness. But it is rare, not habitual, even in individuals, and is not felt as a public evil. Nor is it true that wines, drunk to a great excess, will not inebriate. You will think my curiosity a little

Portugal and Spain, and inquired of their physicians if they ever saw a case of *delirium tremens*—that scourge which, in our country, opens the gateway to death to so many gifted and noble natures—and their reply has been, it was a disease unknown to the country. Private practitioners told me the same thing. During the three months I have been in Spain I have seen but a single instance of intoxication; this was on a "bull-fight" day, at Granada.

Spain no constant dram-drinking. First of all, me say, the hotels in this country have no bars or saloons. The loungers—and the couples swarms with them—visit the cafes and clubs. The hotels are as quiet as a priory dwelling. But if you were to visit those few resorts of the people, to see their life, you might see them all drinking, but most of them would be drinking nothing stronger than beer or lemonade, without spirits of any sort."



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BY MR. DOUGLASS.

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in favor of the territories, but I feel of the question belonging to the States, and that the Union should not interfere. I am, at the same time, in opposition to the proposition that the constitution promises which are the Union of the United States, and the repugnance to the law men. It is at Mr. Douglas's anti-slavery

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What is the position of the Tennessee Democracy upon this subject of free schools? We have seen no positive expression. This we

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are they chartered, they will have costed six hundred thousand dollars to the State of Tennessee. This school will be an ordinary race, be sufficient to afford blessings of education to thirty thousand children.

Now, you men of Tennessee, will you rate against the white man? Will you vote to inflict injury upon the free-school system? Will you vote to give a slave of your own race the same vote as the slave of others before you vote for a man who has proclaimed his hostility against these white men? Before you vote your paper denominated "FREE SCHOOLS."

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